THE "QUESTION CLUB" AGAIN

GROH TO THE FRONT ONCE MORE, AND WANTING TO KNOW, YOU KNOW.

AN AWFUL ILLUSTRATION OF HOW HARD IT IS TO MAKE A MAN UNDERSTAND WHEN

(From The Weekly Tribune.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: As the Hon. R. G. Horr kindly replied to my questions in behalf of the "Boston Question Club," please do the further kindness to answer the fol-

1. Is not the manufacturer's margin of profit widened in proportion as his raw material is cheaper | the tin-plate manufacturer's margin of profit ? and his finished product dearer?

2. If a protective tariff really cheapens things,

and lightest on the finished product?

3. Why did the Hon. William McKinley say: "It is an anomaly and a manifest wrong" to have a "lower duty on the plate itself than on the sheet iron and steel of which tin plate is made," if the higher duty (see Government edition of McKinley's speech of May 7, 1880, page 10), on these raw materials has procheapened them, and the lower duty on fin plate left it proportionally dearer, thus widening the tin plate manufacturer's margin of profit?
4. Why did Mr. McKinley say: "Having increased

duties on wool, we have also increased the duties on the product-(the manufactures of wool)-to compensate for the increased duty on the raw product?" What need to "compensate" the manufacturers of woollens for an increased tariff on wools, if it makes wool cheaper instead of dearer! How can this in-creased tariff "compensate" the manufacturers of creased tariff "compensate" the manufacturers of spollens, if it does not enable them proportionally to increase the price of their product? on this inverted pyramid of ever-increasing "com-pensating" tariffs, from the lowest grade of all raw aterials up to the highest straits of all finished products (page 9), until the exceptional case of tin

5. Why did Mr. McKinley say: "When merchanfise is the cheapest, men are the poorest, and the most distressing experiences in the history of our country-aye, in all human history-have been when everything was lowest and cheapest measured by gold, for everything was the highest and dearest measured by labor. We want no return of cheap times in our own country"?

Why refund to exporting manufacturers the duty they pay on imported raw materials if that duty does not increase the price of the finished product?

7. Why were domestic sugar producers given sugar tariff if that tariff did not formerly enable them to collect from us much more than they could after removal of the duty! D. WEBSTER GROH. Breathedsville, Md., April 6, 1892.

I have printed the long letter from the former president of the "Boston Question Club" simply ecause it is a fair sample of the theorizing habit of the ordinary free-trader. Mr. Grob has very laboriously framed his questions, so as to add his own argument to each question. I desire that should understand in the outset that that method of asking questions does not mislead me in the least. My time is largely taken up in answering questions of people who are really seeking information. I am well aware that in this instance, the writer seeks nothing of the kind. He is simply endeavoring to get his freetrade arguments before the readers of The Tribune; and he neither seeks nor cares for informa tion. He will pardon me if I suggest to him that in his entire communication there is not a single practical suggestion.

I would be very willing to spend more time answering such questions as these, were it not for the fact that they usually come from people who are so imbued with their own superior methods of thinking as to render them entirely impervious to every statement of facts. I will however, take up these questions one by one, and will ask Mr. Grob, in all kindness, to divest himself of his preconceived notions, and to try and see if he can possibly understand what I mean by my answers. I do not ask him to be convinced that he is in the wrong. All I ask is that he shall try and comprehend the meaning of what I say far enough to be able to see that men may differ from him upon this subject and still be possessed of common sense. Now to his ques-

cheaper, and his finished product dearer?"

If I understand what is meant, I should answer the question in the affirmative. It, however, leaves three years from to day we will be selling tin out so many elements which enter into the mann-facturing of goods that it has very little meaning. A manufacturer may have very low raw material and may get a very high price for his finished product, and yet have no margin of profit at all. The cost of labor, of machinery, breakages, lack of the markets which would enable him to run constantly-all these things must be taken into account before one can tell whether there is any margin of profit or not.

If Mr. Groh means to ask simply this, whether a manufacturer of blankets will have a better show to make a profit on his goods if he uses wool which costs only ten cents a pound instead of wood costing forty cents a pound; and then, if he can succeed in selling his blankets at ten dollars a pair, instead of selling them for five dollarsthat is, whether his margin of profit will not be more likely to be large if he realizes the difference between ten cents and ten dollars, rather than the difference between forty cents and five dollars, I should say without hesitation, that, other things being equal, his chances are better if he can use ten cent wool and get ten dollars for his blankets than if he should use forty cent wool and only get five dollars for his blankets. Let us then take it for granted that we are agreed upon this

one point. HOW HE HATES " RAW MATERIALS."

"If a protective tariff, really cheapens things, should it not then be heaviest on raw materials, and lightest on the finished products?

This question cannot be answered by "yes" or In the first place, confusion arises in the use of the terms "raw material" and "finished The difficulty is that all "raw material" used in manufacturing goods is just as much a finished product as are the goods. There is no such third as "raw material" in the markets of the world which is not also a finished product of its kind. A ton of pig iron is no more "raw material" than a ton of steel rails One is just as much a finished product as the other. Both of them are the natural element iron, plus labor. In the case of the steel rails, there is more labor added to the metal than it the case of pig iron. The "raw material" in both these articles is precisely the same; it does not exceed, anywhere in the United States, fifty cents a ton. When a ton of pig iron is manufactured it is just as much a finished ton of pig iron as is a ton of steel rails a finished ton when completed.

The next difficulty with this question is the assumption that a tariff always cheapens things. A tariff is sometimes levied with a view of cheapening a product and sometimes for the purpose of having the product bring a better A free-trade tariff, one levied on goods which we do not produce in this country, always increases the price of the article. A protective tariff sometimes results in cheapening the goods and sometimes in making them higher. Protectionist ever denied this. The law which

applies to manufactured goods, and which has far always resulted in reducing the price to the ultimate consumers of such goods, is an entirely different one from the law which applies to the products of the soil, where crops can be produced only once in a year, and where the division of labor and the constant running of machinery is not an element in cheapening production. I shall come to this same point again

"Why did Hon. William McKinley soy: 'It is an anomaly and a manifest wrong' to have a

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lower duty on tin plate itself than on the sheet iron and steel of which tin plate is made' if the higher duty on these naw materials has proportionally cheapened them and the lower duty on tin plate is proportionally dearer, thus widening

I suppose Mr. McKinley made the statement because it is true. What troubles Mr. Greh in should it not then be the heaviest on raw materials and lightest on the finished product?

this statement is this; he fails to understand that when we build up an industry in this country and produce a large supply of any article, we invariably cheapen the price for the consumers in this country. We always produce the article so as to sell it cheaper than it has ever been sold before, and cheaper than it would have been sold had we not produced the article here in the United States and improved our machinery so as to cheapen production. seems to forget that we also cheapen the same articles abroad. The price of all such goods is cheapened all over the world. I have stated this fact so often that its repetition is thresome THE TARIFF IS LEVIED in the first place

simply TO ENABLE THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES TO PAY THE HIGH WAGES everywhere prevailing in this country. It is called a "protective" tariff because it enables our manufacturers to pay these higher wages and still compete in our own markets with goods made abroad. What it is intended to do is to give our manufacturers a margin in prices of their goods which will cover this difference in labor. That will undoubtedly result very often in keeping the price of articles made in this country higher than the price of the same articles abroad. The article may be cheapened and cheapened here, from year to year, so that it may finally sell for a good deal less than one-half what it sold for when the duty was originally levied and the industry was founded in this country. The falling in price on the other side of the ocean may keep pace with the reduction in this country. Indeed, the wages of foreign workingmen may go so low as to enable the manufacturer to make a greater reduction in prices than can be made in this That does not affect the benefit to the country. United States of protection in this country.

Mr. McKinley meant exactly what he said. The duty levied on iron and steel plates was high enough to protect our manufacturers and enable them to manufacture with profit in the United States. We have been manufacturing for years. The tariff on tin plate was lower than the tariff on the steel and iron plates from which tin plate is manufactured. The duty on tin plate was so low that no tin plate was made in the United States. The anomaly of which he spoke was this: Tin itself is on the free list, but the great bulk of tin plate is not tin; it is these iron or steel plates. The moment these plates were coated with tin they came into this country at a lower duty than when not coated with tin. The duty on the finished tin plate was then so low that we could not pay the high wages in this country and manufacture tin plate. duty was raised for the simple purpose of building up the making of tin plate in this country. And it will succeed. Forty-two concerns have already been started under that law, and are either making or getting ready to make tin plate In the last nine months 2,500 tons have already been made. Now what will be the result of this law? Will Mr. Groh give me his attention just one moment?

No tin plate had been made in the United States for fifteen years previous to the passage of this bill. If the foreigners were going to cheapen the article, they had ample time to do it Now what we Protectionists claim is this: This law will build up that industry in this country; our manufacturers will pay nearly as much again for wages as are paid for the same kind of work 1. "Is not the manufacturer's margin of profit in South Wales; and we will drive down the widened in proportion as his raw material is price of tin plate so that in a little while it will be selling cheaper than it has been for the last fifteen years.

Now mind what I say! I do not pretend that we will be selling it cheaper than they are selling it in England now, and cheaper than they would have sold it here, or there either, if we had not built up the industry and added largely to the supply of the world. Just so long as they pay less than half for their work than we pay for ours, they may keep reducing the price so that they could under-sell us at any time, if we continued to pay present prices for labor. If I am right about this, it can readily be determined. I have frequently offered to leave this whole question to this one simple test. Its settlement will then rest upon a simple fact that can be readily determined. I have yet to find a single Free-trader in the United States who dare risk the truthfulness of his theory on the result in this one product.

DON'T VOE KNOW ALREADY ?

4. "Why did Mr. McKinley say: 'Having increased the duties on wool, we have also increased the duties on the product-the manufactures of wool-to compensate for the increased duty on the raw product?" What need to 'compensate' the manufacturers of woollens for an increased tariff on wools if it makes wool cheaper instead of

There it is again. Who claims that a tariff on wool will make it cheaper? A tariff on a product of that kind is not intended to make it cheaper than the product is in other countries. Wool can not be cheapened in the same way that manufactured goods can be cheapened. The duty on wool was intended to secure the American markets for the American farmers, and was levied for the purpose of enabling the farmers of the United States to sell their wool for more money than it brings in London. The duty on manufactured articles was raised, in part, to cover this increase in price, so as to enable our manufacturers of woollen goods to control our own markets. That done, let me state to Mr. Grob, and every other Free-trader, what will take place, and has taken place in the United States.

Once give the men who run woollen mills in this country control of our own markets, so that they can run their mills continuously and find a market for all their product, and those very men WILL PAY A HIGHER PRICE FOR WOOL, and a HIGHER PRICE FOR LABOR than they pay in the Old World, and WILL THEN DRIVE DOWN THE PRICE OF WOOLLEN GOODS for the conumers here in the United States. Until a Freetrader can drop his theorizing long enough to examine the facts which prove this proposition, there is no use in extending the argument with him.

WE SHALL KEEP UP AMERICAN LABOR. 5. "Why did Mr. McKinley say : 'When merchan dise is the cheapest men are the poorest, and the most distressing experiences in the history of our country-aye, in all human history-have been when everything was lowest and cheapest, measured by gold, for everything was highest and the dearest measured by labor. We want no return of cheap times in our own country."

Mr. McKinley said that because he has the brains to comprehend a certain fact and sympathies broad enough to make him take an interest in the situation. He said it because it was true. Whenever any article goes so low in price that the people who produce it cannot earn wages enough to enable them to live decently, then that article is too cheap. Mr. McKinley is right. Cheap men and cheap women are what every nation should guard against. The protective tariff has for its main object the keeping of prices at a point high enough to enable the workers producing those products to be well paid.

"Well, then," Mr. Groh will say, "then your tariff aims to keep goods higher in this country than they are abroad?" I answer, certainly, in

For Country, Senside, City, Home, Hotel, Store, Etc. | many cases. But that is not stating that we will we started the industry, or higher than they would be if we had never started it. In a large number of instances we are producing and selling protected goods cheaper than they are selling them abroad at this time. In a large number of in-stances, our prices are higher than they are abroad. We propose to keep them higher whenever they cannot be cheapened without reducing the wages of the people who do the work. In other words, we propose to keep the price of all products of the United States at such a point as will afford our operatives living wages. Whenever the Old World will pay the men who do their work as much per day as we do ours, then we will talk to them about free trade. No Protectionist proposes that this result shall be brought about by reducing our working people to a level with theirs. We will be delighted to have their labor go up. WE AISOLUTELY REFUSE TO HAVE OURS GO DOWN. Any system which makes cheap men and cheap women is willed indeed. WHEN DUTH ARE PAID BACK.

6. The clause in the McKinley bill refunding duties paid on raw material when the finished product is shipped abroad is simply to enable our manufacturers, if possible, to compete in foreign markets where labor is cheap. The protective tariff is primarily to secure our markets for our own people. But if our manufacturers can supply our own markets and then can also compete with the low wages in any foreign market, we refund the duty so as to enable them to do it.

The duty is placed on articles coming into this country to help our own people in our own mar-

sugar was raised here than that they should be A DUTY LEVIED ON THE FREE TRADE PLAN
IS A TAX. A duty levied on the protective plan
always results in cheapening manufactured goods,
and as a rule is paid by people who seek to get
into our markets. Until this correspondent can
learn to make a distinction between a free-trade
tariff ia tariff for revenue only and a protective
tariff, it is useless for me to even attempt to help
him out of his difficulties. His whole letter is
simply a bundle of theorizing. He forgets that
this tariff question is one of markets, wages, and
constant employment. It is not a question of
theories. He is worrying all the while about the
logic of the books. I am made more and more
secure in my position every day by the logic of
events. If he will spend six months carefully
investigating results, stop bothering his head about
what he thinks must take place, and try and learn
what has taken place, it will care him of his
whole free-trade delusion, and he will be found
working to build up his own country. At least
I should hope that such would be the result. burdened with a tax on all the sugar consumed.
A DUTY LEVIED ON THE FREE TRADE PLAN I should hope that such would be the result. R. G. HORR.

THE NEW DELTA PHI CLUBHOUSE.

IT WAS PORMALLY OPENED ON SATUARDAY NIGHT-MEN WHO WERE PRESENT.

The new clubbonse of the Delta Phi Club. No. 56
East Forty-ninth-st., was formally opened on Saturday
evening. T. J. Oakley Rhinelander, president of the
club, presided. After a prayer by the Rev. Dr. Henry
Y. Satterlee, rector of Calvary Protestant Episcopal
Church, the presentation, append, was delivered by Church, the presentation speech was delivered by Philip L. Livingston. The toast "Our Fraternity" was responded to by George Quintard Horwits, of the University of Pennsylvania; "The Delta Chapter," by George M. Woolsey; "Our Club," by T. J. Oakley Rhinelander, and "Our Sister Chapters," by Charles II. stoddard, of Cornell Unive of Ynle, and Regis H. Post, of Harvard. programme of music and recitations followed.

The new home of the Delta Phi Clab is well appointed in every way. The lodge rooms are on the fourth floor, occupying the entire floor. Below these are sleeping rooms. The billiard and card rooms are on the second floor, together with the reading room and library, and the lounging room and restaurant occupy the first floor. Among these present on Saturday evening from the Columbia Chapter were George Mount Gray, Andrew A. Bibby, W. L. Bogert, Lucius K. Wilmerding, Robert C. Le Roy, W. J. Wadsworth J. Benkard, George M. Woolsey, Newbold Le Roy Edgar, Edward F. Weeks, Chalmers Wood, David Banks, Jr., Dennistown Wood, L. B. Banks, Charchill Satterlee, J. Philip Benkard, Augustus Trowbridge, F. D. Galla-M. Greer, William Manice, Alexander Harvey Thomas Nash, Pendleton Schenck, Frank Brown; from Yaie, Eugene Lentilhon, Charles Robinson, H. Milliken Yaie, Eugene Lentilhou, Charles Robinson, H. Militken; Brown, Robert P. Brown; Cornell, A. J. Baldwin, George G. Brooks, J. K. Lathrop; Rutzers, Lewis Bishop, Robert Parsons, W. C. Sherwood, P. M. Brett, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, F. A. Subbaton, Charles L. Poor, Elward L. Orth. The officers of the club are: President, T. J. Oakley Rhinelander; vice-president, Philip L. Livingston; sec-retary, Francis P. Lowrey; treasurer, Charles C. Bull.

DINNER OF THE ATALANTA BOAT CLUB. The members of the Atalanta Boat Club met on Satur the members of the Athanas Boat Cibb met on Saints day evening in the theaten of the Manhattan Athletic Club for their forty-fifth annual dinner. Howard A. MacLean, William C. Doscher and Edward J. Byrne composed the committee in charge of the dinner. President M. V. B. Smith presided at the main table, and at his right were B. Smith presided at the main tame, and at the right seated David Banks, commodure of the Atlantic Yacht Clue; Judge David McAdam, J. F. Freyer, A. Pev-erelly, ir., and E. M. Jackson; at his left, C. Bramball, Theodore Van Raden, L. W. Henry, G. E. O. Chace and Charles Peverelly. The following teasts were propound answered: "President's Welcome." President M. B. Smith; "Atalants," Charles Peverelly; "Our Veteran David Banks; "Our Sister Clubs," A. T. Wilson, of the Nassau Boat Club; "Time, the Present," Judge David McAdam; "The Press," Augustus Peverelly, ir.; "The Ladles," Jerome Buck. A quartet of male voices furnished the music between the teasts, and on the stree stereoptions views of many victories of the boat club were

shown.

Among those present were E. J. Byrne, W. E. Doscher,
H. A. MaeLean, J. B. Russell, J. T. Harris, F. Bouret,
Robert Sherwood, S. B. Marks, D. Van Helland, M. J.
Martin, E. N. Dean, E. L. King, Charles Reiner, A. T. Martin, E. N. Dean, E. L. King, Charles Reinard, A. Davenport, R. J. Fox, George B. Hutton, W. J. Haeling, L. Osborne, Dr. R. J. Secor, E. W. Hall, W. S. Wilson, T. W. Wilson, F. R. Van Court, James Parchay, F. Pullman, J. H. Cosker, W. B. Metrall, D. A. Gaylord, T. J. Ellison, George P. Butler, Thomas S. Lewis, W. T. Coleman, J. G. Griffith, Joseph Gordon, Thomas McAdam and Margant Louis.

TO FILL A VACANCY AT THE NAVY YARD. Commodere Erben, commandant of the Navy Yard, re-ceived an order on Saturday authorizing an examination of applicants for the place of master electrician in the equipment department, at #6 a day. The examination will be held under the new civil service regulations, and the Board of Examiners will meet at the Navy Yard on May 31. The examination will be open to all conservation can give evidence of experience, and application of candidates will be received by Commodere Erben until May 28 only. Persons now holding places in the yard will he admitted to the competitive examination on the sim footing as other applicants. Each application must be accompanied by evidence of citizenship and by certificates preferably from previous employers, as to character, habits of industry and sobriety, and skill and experience in the kind of work required. The examination will be directed to ascertaining the applicant's knowledge of his business and his possession of the qualities that will enable him to get good work out of his men.

One thing is Certain-PainKillerKillsPain

There are many kinds of Pain.
There's only one Pain Killer (Perry Davis);
It is sold everywhere.
Easy right new, and be prepared.

RICE'S CENSUS SWINDLE.

Y HONEST MEN EVERYWHERE CONDEMNED. THE PRAUD WILL BE REBUKED.

THE FRAUD WILL BE REBUKED.

From The Philadelipida Press.

The New York Tribine has done a puriseworthy work in exposing the trands perpetrated in taking the recent New York state census. It charges—and presents the proof to support its position—that wholesale attentions were made in the original enumeration returns, that thousants of allens were returned as citizens so as to increase the number of state Senators and Assemblynean appointed to Democratic strong today, and that forced verifications were made in many countles. One specification is that an arbitrary addition of 20,550 was made to the population of Brooklyn. The alleged comms of New York was one of the points for which the Democrate played when under the direction of Hill shey shole the Legislature. They desired to gerry mades the State in such a way as to insure Democrate control indefinitely. They could not carry out that scheme fully without increasing the population of the rural districts. This is exactly what the Tribune shows they have done. The fraud should be kept steadily before the people, and the voters educated as to the outhance perpetrated on them, if this is done this Democratic crime will be rebaked when the voters have a chance to express their option of the polis in November.

WHAT IT HAS COME TO.

WHAT IT HAS COME TO. From The Binghamton Republican.

From The Binghamton Republican.

The New York Tribune charges that the State Census Bureau, working under the direction of Secretary of State Rice, deliberately, and by instructions, changed and forged the enumeration returns so as to give New York and Resolvin two Senators and six Assemblymen to which they are not entitled. It was done by changing allens to citizens in the returns, as aliens are not entitled to Legislative representation. Addied to those wholesale forgaries were the most outrageous gerrymander that ever disgraced any State, as it wiped out many Republican counties. It is not a speciment of what our republican government is coming to, it is what it has come to.

DEMOCRACY AS IT IS.

country to help our own people in our own markets. It is refunded in foreign markets also to aid our own people. In both instances the purpose is to aid the people of the United States as against the rest of the world. Is that wicked?

Does Mr. Grob think that it is wicked?

His whole confusion arises in this business simply because he fails to comprehend the doctrine of Protection. He persistently refuses to make a distinction between the price to which articises are driven by American competition and the price that would have prevailed had there been no such competition. Until he can see this distinction it is useless to continue the argument with him.

DO TRY AND UNDERSTAND THIS:

7. The duty on sugar was repealed because it simply turned out to be a free-trade duty. It increased the price of sugar, and that increase came out of the consumers. The Protectionists repealed that duty for precisely that reason; and for the same reason the Free traders voted solidly against it. A bounty was placed on sugar to build up that industry, if possible, so as to produce our own supply largely in the United States. It is much better for the laboring people of the country that a bounty should be paid on what little sugar was raised here than that they should be burdened with a tax on all the sugar consumed.

HOW LONG WILL THE PEOPLE STAND IT:

RICE ADMITS HIS GUILT.

The New-York Tribune has made the charge, backet

THE CHARGE CANNOT PASS UNNOTICED.

THE CHARGE CANNOT PASS UNNOTICED.

From the Potsdam Courier.

A staff correspondent of the Tribune has done good work in exposing the trands committed under the enameration act of the last legislature. The charges and allegations are of such a character that they can not well pass manufaced. According to the correspondent, the returns of the enumerators were manipulated in the Secretary of State's office, and at least 236,000 persons returned as "aliens" were transformed into "citizens." To accomplish this, the original sworn returns have been tampered with to such an extent that few of them remait in an anomalised condition. "Many of the returns," says the correspondent, "were so seriously altered in their appearance by the making of these changes that instructions were given to the clerks to write new returns, and smell new returns were written, and the enumerator's affidavit was removed from the old return and affixed to the new one." It is an amazing story, but it is given in detail and apparently verified.

An independent

AN INDEPENSIBLE FRAUD.

From The Endalo Courier (Dem.)

The sensational charges made by The New York
Tribane against secretary Rice in connection with the The sensational charges made by The New York relative against Secretary Rico in connection with the late censits may or may not have some foundation tract. In either case it is certain that no great instace has been done, because the results nally so backy with what is known and believed, and with the salts of Forter's census, that their substantial accuracy seems to be demonstrated. But "The Courier" not, under any circumstances, prepared to defer impering with the returns of a census, even when it so hussily, and presumably so imperrectly, taken as as the recent one. was the recent one.

IT WAS DELIBERATE DISHONESTY.

From The Norwich (Conn.) Bulletin.

The New York Tribune deliberately charges, on evidence obtained, that the recent State census of New-York was falsified by the addition to the list of citizens of about 250,000 aliens; by the classification of numerous aliens in prison as citizens, and by the arbitrary addition of 25,530 names to the "count" in Proceeding, after it was discovered that the actual population was that much short of Democratic expectations. These frauds were committed "with deliberate dishonests," and the enumeration cards of twenty counties were arbitrarily altered on the last night of the "count" by a carefully selected force of "reliable" elected, so as to bring the totals into conformity with them. From The Norwich (Conn.) Bulletin

DARK DAYS FOR FREE GOVERNMENT.

The New York Tribune is laying bare, with circumstance and detail, the fraudatem character of the receat pretended state census taken under the orders of the 140 Tribuney Democracy of New York. The facts given by The Tribune prove this to be one of the most outrageous and glauntle political crimes of our time. The facts established by The Tribune, in eight to the facts established by The Tribune, in eight to the facts established by The Tribune, in eight to the facts established by The Tribune, in eight to the facts established by The Tribune, in eight to the facts of th too late to undo this infamous wrong, but it

PUBLIC RECORDS KEPT FROM PUBLIC VIEW. From The Syracuse Journal.

From The Syracuse Journal.

Evidences multiply that the State enumeration, taken under Lessantive authority at ex-tioversor filli's direction, is honeycombed with frauds. The New York Tribune makes four distinct, explicit charges, which are unequivoral and easily understood. They are also easy of dispreof if they be not tenable. The principal charge is that the original rolls, lists or returns from the local enumerators throughout the State were so altered as to make it appear that hundreds of housands of persons were rearned by the enumeration as clizens, whereas they were, in fact, returned as all-us. That is to say, the clerks in the bureau were instructed to clause the "A" which the enumerators had written ofter the names of those persons to indicate that they were allens into a "C," to indicate that they were citizens. This was done by erasing the "A," goi-erally with a knife, and by writing the "A," goi-erally with a knife, and by writing the "A," goi-erally with a knife, and by writing the "A," goi-erally with a knife, and by writing the "A," goi-erally with a knife, and hy writing the "C." In the place where the "A" had been. There were as many as 250,000 of these changes. Two of the cierks engaged in making them have told The Tribune's representative that not less than 350,000 were made. Three-fourths of the changes, probably four-offths, occurred in the cities of New-York and Brooklyn.

It Hurts

nothing that can be washed or cleaned-Pearline. The purest soap is no safer —the poorest soap is no cheaper. It is more effective than the strongest it is more convenient than the best Pearline saves labor and wear in washing clothes or cleaning house. A few cents will let you try it; common sense will make you use it.

Beware Peddlers and some uncerupulous grocers will tell you, "this is as good as" or "the same as Pearline." IT'S FALSE—Fearline is never peddled, if your grocer sends you an imitation, be nonest—

JAMES PYLE, New York,

and by means of the changes, it is asserted, two Senators and at least six Assemblymen were stolen for the Democrafte party.

It is very easy to establish the validity of this charge. The Secretary of State or his deputy, were either to open the census returns, would settle the question at once. But Secretary Rice is conveniently absent from Albany, and Deputy Benedict refuses to allow an examination of the returns stored away in a secinded room in his department. Not only is there a denial of the public right to inspect these records, but they are closely guarded so as to prevent any examination of them.

Forced and fraudulent changes are alleged to have been made in the enumerators' returns from twenty-two counties. It could readily be shown in five minutes whether these charges are true or false. Contrary to the rule that all records in the State departments are public property and subject to the senting of any citizen, these records are packed in an inaccessible place, closely guarded to prevent their inspection, and emphatic derial of all requests to see them made by the deputy in charge of the office. This is one more of the extreme and unjustifiable acts done have the place of the State.

A BOURBON GANG ON TOP.

A BOURBON GANG ON TOP.

From The Indianapolis Journal.

With a view to ascertaining the character and extent of the frauds perpetrated in connection with the recent state census, The New-York Tribune has caused a thorough investigation of the matter to be made. The census was ordered by the present Legislature, and was taken as a basis for the next apportionment. The enumerators and other officials were all selected by Trimmany, and the canvass was part and parcel of the Hill and Tammany scheme to make the State hopelessly Democratic. As the result of a long, laborious and searching investigation. The Tribune states that the frauds discovered surpass in magnitude and andacity anything ever before attempted in that line.

These frauds, it must be remembered, were perpetrated in the final count, after the enumeration had alfendy been made as unfair as possible by exaggerating that of Republican localities. After all this had been done, and it was found that the result still fell short of Democratic demands, the returns were manipulated and faisfield as stated by The Tribune.

We do not know that there is any remedy for these frands, and, even if the law provided one, it would be worthless while the Democrate control the machinery of the state government. They are as safe from prosecution for any political fraud in New-York as are their brethren in Misststeppi. The spirit and methods of Democracy are the same in both States, and probably the only hope of reform is in the gradual quickening of the public conscience and the development of an honest feeling of indignation among the people that will lead them to place the send of their condemnation on such operations at the polis. From The Indianapolis Journal.

RICE WILL BE BROUGHT TO BOOK.

FIGE WILL BE BROUGHT TO BOOK.

From The Albany Express.

Secretary of State Frank Rice has made no defence of the charge brought against him that he manipulated the census figures. Perhaps Mr. Rice believes that by remaining silent the affair will blow over. If that is his belief he is making a great mistake. The people do not propose this year to be cheated with any more pemacratic villany. A day of reckoning is in store for Frank Rice. DENIALS DON'T COUNT AT ALL.

DENIALS DON'T COUNT AT ALL.

From The Foughkeepsic Eagle.

There probably never was a greater fraud upon the people of the State of New York than the census taken in accordance with Mr. Hill's plans for permanently chaining the Legislature to the Democratic chariot. Everything connected with it, the time of year, the character of the enamerators, the limited time allowed, opened opportunities for faise returns if anybody were desirons of making them, and even if the work were done as fairly as possible, was calculated to place the country at a disadvantage as compared with the great cities. The result, at best, would be open to suspicion, and the localities which it represented as stationary or as declining in population would not accept it as conclusive.

But these grounds of suspicion are as nothing compared with the changes that have been made in the returns since they were filed in the office of the Secretary of State. In the absence of evidence to the contrary we may assume that the district enumerators did their duty as well as they could. They are doubtless entitled to this assumption. But when the tables showing the population of the various counties were prepared for the use of the Legislature in making the apportionment it was found that the flucres were not at all like those shown by the returns filed in the offices of the County Clerks, and, that the effect of these changes, as a whole, was very greatly to diminish the representation of the country districts and to increase that of New-York and Brooklyn. The New-York Tribune has been investigating these changes as far as they can be investigating these changes as far as they can be investigating these changes as far as they can be investigating these changes as far as they can be investigated, for the Secretary of State and his subordinates refuse to allow any one to see their returns—and it briogs four distinct and very grave charges against the integrity of the census. Very strong evidence as to all these charges is given. Of course they are denie true, and the only inference that can be drawn from their concealment is that it is true. The whole mat-ter should have a full lessel investigation, for if the statements of The Tribune are proven that will be another and a strong count in the indictment against the fraudulent and auconstitutional apportionment.

FOR A HANDSOME SYNAGOGUE.

CEREMONIES AT THE CORNERSTONE LAYING OF A HEBREW CONGREGATION.

congregation Kol Israel Aushi Poland, laid the ornerstone of its new synagogue yesterday after noon, at Nos. 20 and 22 Forsyth-st. The frame work and scaffolding were profusely decorated with flags and hunting. The services were under the direction of the Music was furnished by the ociety's reader, Elebanan Kaplan, with a chorus of fourteen voices. The services consisted of prayer by the Rev. Dr. Philip Klein, addresses by the Rev. Dr. Kaufman Kohler, the Rev. Dr. Bernard Drachman and the Rev. Dr. Zinsler. The laying of the corner-stone then followed, after which other addresses were made by Ferdinand Levy, Judge H. M. Goldfogle and B. L. Price.

The trowel used in spreading the mortar for the ornerstone was of beautiful design. The haudle was f ivory and the blade of solld silver, upon which was nerayed this inscription : laid the cornerstone of the Synagogue of the Congregation Kol Israel Aushi Poland, at Nos. 20 and

22 Forsythist., on the 15th of May, 1802." The following members of the church were present: D. Marks, Moris Jacobs, M. A. Cohen, N. Barnett, S. A. samuels, William Morris, Julius Kurlandsky, H. Pasinsky, H. Gross, Cassell Cohen, A. Levy, Joseph

Pasinsky, H. Gross, Cassell Cohen, A. Levy, Joseph Oshinsky, I. Willner, N. Goldberg, M. Morris, Wolf Priedman, B. Simon, A. I. Jesman, S. A. Goldstein, A. Kabachuch and samuel Levy.

The seciety, which has been in existence about twelve years, was formerly at No. 80 Forsyth st. This property was disposed of about two mouths ago. About \$40,000 is already available for building the new home, which is to cost \$100,000. The rest will be made up by individual subscriptions.

The symagone will be an imposing structure with a stone front similar to that of the Temple Beth-El at seventy stythst, and Fitth-ave. It will contain a large andichee-room, a prayer-room in the basement, and all the modern appointments and improvements.

LAST LIEDERKRANZ CONCERT OF THE SEASON. The members of the Liederkmuz Club and their guests enjoyed the last concert of the season in their handsome A programme of music, yould and instrumental, was given by Albert Seisel, tenor; Mrs. Alves, soprano, and Mr. Hartslegen, violoneello. A duet by Mr. Reuling and Mr. Borneman and a sole, by Mr. Rank, of the Amberg Theatre, linished the evening's entertainment. Among those present were William Steinway, Hubert Collis, tollies May, Oswald Ottonlofer, Enths Trantmann, Dr. Julius May, Oswald Ottendorfer, Ralph Trantmann, Dr. Richard Muller, Emil Steiger, Y. A. Ewing, George Por-genburg, Henry F. Poggenburg, A. Von Der Burg, Dr. William Balser, J. G. Brutweiser, W. H. Klenke, Ferdinand R. Minrath, Gustave Porges, S. Carl Kapff, Carl

COURT CALENDARS FOR TO DAY. Supreme Court—General Term—Recess, Supreme Court—Char-bers—Refore Lawrence, J.—Motlon calcada calife at 11 o'clock. Supreme Caurt—Special Term—Part I—Before Beach, J.— Demorrer: Nos. 81, 119, 1-2, 12, 120, 127, 128, 129, 131, 173, 114, 118, 112, 117, 115. Divorces; Nos. 1858, 1850, 1860, 1862, 1864, 1865, 1806, 1807, 1868, 1870, 1871, TREDWELL & SLOTE CLOTHIERS AND . .

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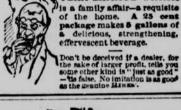
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1872, 1390, 1759, 1760, 1761, 1224, 1768, 1769, 1771, 1773, 1774, 1772, 1500, 1762, 1775, 1589, 1506, 1750, Supreme Court—Special Term—Part 11—No calendar, Chrout Court—Fart 11—Refore ——No. 1573, 425, 673, 1518, 1147, 057, 1409, 1946, 3027, 1582, 1601, 1441, 1442.

Circuit Court—Part I—Before Ingraham, J.—Cases from Part 111.

Circuit Court—Bart I—Before Ingraham, J.—Cases from Circuit Court—Part II—Before Patterson, J.—Cases from Part III. it Court-Part IV.-Before Andrews, J.-Cases from Circuit Court.—Part IV.—Before Andrews, J.—Cases from Part III.

Surrecate's Court.—Before Ransom, S.—Will of Maria B. Hotthkiss, 10:30 a. m. For probate, wills of Patrick Murphy, Julia D. Rooth, Mary A. Moloney, Kate Gibbons, Claus H. Internam and Asher Rosenblate, vol. a. m.; James F. Kelly and Ann White, 10:30 a. m.; Common Pleas—General Term—Adjourned until June 6. Common Pleas—Special Term—Before Dally, C. J.—Nos. 2, 7, 12.

Common Pleas—Equity Term—Adjourned for the term. Common Pleas—Irai Rerm—Part I.—Before Generales, J.—Nos. 1160, 1488, 1258, 1631, 1532, 1533, 1468, 1550, 1591, 1538, 1539, 1639, 1632, 04, 088, 1171.

Common Pleas—Irai Term—Parts II and III—Adjourned for the berm. Superior Court.—General Term—Adjourned until June 6, 1832.

Superior Court—General Term—Adjourned until June 6, 1892.

Superior Court—Speciesi Term—Before McAdam, J.—Nos 023, 689, 584, 482, 581, 103, 111, 145.

Superior Court—Trial Term—Part I—Before Gildarsleeve, J.—Nos 1281, 591, 1555, 1751, 1312, 1751, 2944, 1577, 1733, 1811, 1764, 1799, 1804, 1703, 2447, 2717, 8uperior Court—1741 ferm—Part II—before Freedman, J.—Nos 1622, 2068, 2068, 2076, 2081, 1557, 1696, 1715, 1761, 571, 1762, 1403, 1031, 1714, 976, 2299, 654, 2768, 1717, 2758, 1283, 929, 939, 1706, 2987, 8uperior Court—Trial Term—Part III—Before Dugro, J.—Nos 1031, 2030.

City Court—Special Term—Part I—Before McCarthy, J.—Metiona City Court—Irial Term—Part I—Before McGown, J.—Nos 0329, 6334, 6457, 4677, 5271, 5834, 4711, 4805, 8908, 6109, 3790, 3991, 3163, 3705, 4716, 1124, 2095, 633, 0339, 8436, 6451.

City Court—Trial Term—Part II—Before Van Wyck, J.—Nos 6125, 6181, 6327, 6041, 5384, 6128, 6840, 6892, 6405, 6412, 6422, 6227, 3799, 5895, 5683, 4861, 4480, 5674, 6233, 6021, 4988, 5742, 5035, 5651, 5144, 6212, 6492, 6493, 5539, 6520, 6521, 6408, 6410, 6224, City Court—Trial Term—Part III—Before Ehrlich, C. J. Sec. 155, 5556, 6480, 6480, 6492, 6492, 6493, 5539, 6520, 6521, 6408, 6410, 6224, 6236, 6392, 6498, 6498, 6498, 6398, 4332, 4498, 4518, 6425, 6560, 6624, 6480, 6480, 6480, 6480, 6480, 6480, 6498, 0410, 6224. 6212, 6492, 6493, 6539, 6520, 6521, 6408. City Court-Trial Term-Part III—Before Ehrlich, C. J. Nos 4455, 6546, 4989, 6588, 5989, 4352, 4198, 4156, 5425, 5928, 1778, 5579, 853, 5977, 5935. City Court-Trial Term-Part IV—Before Fitzalmons, J. Short causes, Nos. Cityl., 7408, 7301, 6299, 7074, 6998, 7468, 7494, 7379, 7521, 7408, 7418, 7522, Court of Over and Terminer—Before Ingraham, J., and Assistant District-Attorneys Weeks and Simms—Nos. 1 to Court of Court of Court of Over and Terminer—Before Ingraham, J., and Assistant District-Attorneys Weeks and Simms—Nos. 1 to

3. inclusive.

Court of General Sessions—Part I—Before Fitzgarsid, J. and Assistant District-Attorney Townsend—Nos. 1 to 66. inclusive.

Court of General Sessions—Part II—Refore Cowing, J., and Assistant District-Attorney Redford—Nos. 1 to 13. inclusive.

Court of General Sessions—Part III—Refore Smyth. R., and Assistant District-Attorney Davis—Nos. 1 to 78, inclusive.

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